Dr M. Walker P.M.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING—ASHBEL SMITH AND JOSEPH W. HAMPTON—EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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The Western Carolinian.

BY ASHBEL SMITH & JOSEPH W. HAMPTON

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every SATURDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editors, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

5. ☞ *Persons indebted to the Editors, may transmit to them through the Mail*, at their risk—*provided they get the acknowledgment of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33½ cents for each continuance: but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, $1 will in all cases be charged.

2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editors, the postage should in all cases be paid.

Emporium of Fashion.

Mrs. S. D. Pendleton,
MILLINER
AND
MANTUA MAKER,

Has just received from New-York the Latest
Spring and Summer Fashions
FOR 1835.
EMBRACING
LADIES' MORNING, DINING, AND EVENING DRESSES.
LADIES' CAPES, CAPS, BONNETS, &c., &c.

She flatters herself that, from a knowledge of her business acquired in ten years, and having made arrangements with one of the most fashionable Millinery Establishments in the City of New York, to supply her regularly with the latest fashions, she will be enabled to have her Millinery made up in a Superior Style, and on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. P. respectfully invites the Ladies of Salisbury, and the adjoining country, to call and examine, and assures them she will sell every article in her line on accommodating terms. She is prepared for Cleaning and Pressing Tuscan, Leghorn, and Straw Bonnets in the Northern Style.

Specimens of her work, both in Dressing and Making of Bonnets, and Dresses, may be seen at her Shop—Sign of the GREEN BONNET, two doors above Messrs Wheeler and Burns' Apothecary and Drug Store, where all orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

N. B. Mrs. P. always keeps an assortment of Fashionable Ribbons on hand, and can supply, on reasonable terms, those who may wish Bonnets trimmed.

—tf— April 11, 1835.

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY.....September 2, 1835

	Cents.		Cents.
Bacon,	11 a 12	Molasses,	50
Brandy, apple,	40 a 45	Nails,	8a 10
peach,	40 a 50	Oats,	25 a 30
Butter,	10 a 12½	Rye,	75
Cotton, in seed,	4	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
clean,	14	loaf,	16 a 20
Coffee,	16 a 18	Salt,	112 a 125
Corn,	50	Tallow,	10
Feathers,	30 a 33	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flour,	650 a 700	Wheat, (bushel)	80 a 100
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 12½			

AT FAYETTEVILLE.....August 25.

Bacon,	9 a 11	Iron,	4½ a 5
Brandy, peach,	60 a 70	Molasses,	29 a 33
apple,	50 a 60	Nails, cut,	7½
Beeswax,	21 a 22	Sugar, brown,	9 a 11
Coffee,	12 a 14½	lump,	15
Cotton,	16 a 17	loaf,	16 a 17
Corn,	60 a 62	Salt,	60
Flaxseed,	120 a	Wheat,	115
Flour,	600 a 700	Whiskey,	36 a 40
Feathers,	35 a	Wool,	16 a 18

AT CHERAW, (S. C.) August 19, 1835.

Bacon,	8 a 10	Nails and Brads,	7½
Beeswax,	20	Sugar, brown,	9 a 10
Coffee,	13 a 16	do. lump,	14½ a 16
Cotton,	17 a 19	do. loaf,	16 a 17
Corn,	85 a 90	Salt, per sack,	250 a 275
Flax-seed,	100 a 120	do. bushel,	70 a 75
Flour, country,	750 a 850	Cotton Bagging,	18 a 30
do. northern,	800 a 900	Bale Rope,	12 a 13
Feathers,	34 a 37	Wheat,	100
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wool,	21
Molasses,	33 a 40	Whiskey,	40 a 47

RATES OF EXCHANGE

At the Merchant's Bank of S. Carolina, at Cheraw:
Checks on New York, ¼ per cent. prem.
do. Charleston, ¼ per cent. prem.

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.).....August 26.

Bacon,	10 a 15	Lard,	10 a 12½
Brandy, peach,	75	Molasses,	40 a 45
apple,	40 a 50	Mackerel,	700 a 950
Beeswax,	15 a 16	Salt, in sacks,	275 a 300
Butter,	20 a 31	bushel,	75
Coffee,	16 a 20	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
Corn,	75 a 87½	loaf & lump,	18 a 22
Cotton,	15 a 17	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Flour,	800 a 900	Teas,	90 a 125
Iron,	5½ a 5½	Whiskey,	40 a 45

A Splendid

Line of Hacks,
FROM
Salisbury, (N. C.) to Raleigh, (N. C.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ANXIOUS to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great *desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following Stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North-Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakley, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via. Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. There is also a Line of Stages from Raleigh to Norfolk, via. Tarborough, Murfreesborough, Winton, &c., over one of the best Natural Roads in the United States. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raligh to Newbern. The arrivals at Salisbury is regulated altogether by the departure of the Piedmont Line South, and the Great Western Line for Nashville, Tennessee, via. Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, Asheville, Knoxville, &c.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *S L E E P*.

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS*—all intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South who wish to take our Line will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.

April 11, 1835. —tf—

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakley, Stage Fare,	$7
Blakley to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare,	3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare,	1 50
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare,	5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare,	3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via. Norfolk, is *Four Dollars.*

Medical College of Georgia.

THE Lectures in this institution will be resumed on the third Monday in October next, and continue, as usual, six months. The Lectures will be delivered by

L. A. DUGAS, M. D., on Anatomy and Physiology.
PAUL F. EVE, M. D., on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
A. CUNNINGHAM, M. D., on the Principles and Practice of Medicine.
JOSEPH A. EVE, M. D., on Therapeutics and Materia Medica.
M. ANTONY, M. D., on Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Infants.
L. D. FORD, M. D., on Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The Terms are

Matriculation Ticket, *to be taken once,*	$5 00
Tickets for the Full Course,	100 00
Tickets for Practical Anatomy, *once only,*	10 00
Diploma Fee,	10 00

JOHN W. WILD, President.
L. D. FORD, Secretary Board of Trustees.
Augusta, Ga., July 18, 1835. p—10—

Cash For Negroes.

THE Subscriber is desirous of purchasing a large number of LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, from ten to twenty years of age, for which he will at all times give the highest prices in Cash.

Persons having such property to sell, would do well to call on him, at Salisbury, or on Mr. John Jones, his agent at Charlotte.

At any time, when he may be absent, Col. R. W. Long, will be found at the Mansion Hotel, in Salisbury, prepared to make purchases.

All letters addressed to him or his Agent, Mr. John Jones, will meet with prompt attention.

June 25th 1835. tf ROBERT HUIE.

TAILORING.

Benjamin Fraley respectfully informs his Friends and the Public at large, that he still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches, in the Town of Salisbury, on Main-street, a few doors East of the Courthouse, adjoining the Storehouse of Wm. Murphy, where he is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in a very superior style—in the most fashionable style, and warranted to fit well, and on very moderate terms, at short notice. All Orders from a distance will be most faithfully attended to according to order. Produce will be received in payment for work. B. F.

Being Agent for some of the most Fashionable Tailors of New York and Philadelphia, he would take a pleasure in teaching, or giving instruction to any Tailors wishing instruction in the art of Cutting; and any one wishing the New York and Philadelphia Fashions, can receive them by giving timely notice to Benjamin Fraley, Salisbury, N. C.—Letters postage paid.

Salisbury, 1835. t—f—

NEAT WORK.

THE Proprietors of THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN would respectfully inform the Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Constables, and other gentlemen of business, that they have now on hand, printed in a superior style, on the very best quality of paper, a large supply of

BLANKS,
Of almost every Description,

Which they will sell on very moderate terms. To those who become *regular customers*—get all their Blanks of us—a very considerable reduction will be made from our regular price. Any Blanks that we may not have on hand, will be printed to order on very short notice. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention; and Blanks put up and forwarded in the safest and most expeditious manner.

JOB PRINTING.

They would likewise inform Merchants and others, that, having an assortment of *Fancy Job Type, Cuts, &c.*, which is probably unsurpassed by any in the State, they are prepared to execute all kinds of BOOK and JOB PRINTING in a *very superior style.* Such as *Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, Ha d-Bills, Labels, Way-Bills,* for Stages, &c. &c. All orders executed with despatch.

Salisbury, June 27, 1835.

PUBLIC SALE!

TO carry into effect a Deed of Trust from William P. Stockton to the subscriber, dated the 18th of August, 1834, I will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, *on Wednesday, the 9th day of September,* 1835,

ONE TRACT OF LAND,
CONTAINING 240 ACRES,

Lying on the main road from Salisbury to Charlotte;—this place having been known as a Public Stand for the past forty years, a minute description is considered unnecessary. At the same time and place,

Five Head of HORSES; One Barouche; One good ROAD WAGON; An excellent Carriage; Grain; Roughness, &c.

—ALSO—

All the Farming Tools, Gear, and Harness of every kind.

A short credit will be given.—Notes with approved Securities will be required. Such titles only as are vested in me, to any of the property, will be executed. The Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. JOHN SCOTT, Trustee.

Rowan County, August 1, 1835. —ts—

P. S.—It is requested that all persons having claims under said Trust will present them on or before the day of sale. J. S.

MILITARY SCHOOL.

I SHALL attend, with good Musicians, at Salisbury, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 2nd and 3rd of September next, also, at Mocksville on Friday and Saturday, the 4th and 5th of the same month, for the purpose of organizing and establishing a Military School in Infantry and Light Infantry tactics, together with Broad-sword exercise to Troopers.

All persons disposed to improvement in this science will please give their attendance, at which time the Drill will commence, and be continued two days in every four weeks, for four times.

TERMS, FOUR DOLLARS from each subscriber; to be paid one half at the conclusion of each four day's drill. CARTER JONES.

August 22, 1835. —p2—

Medical College of S. Carolina, Queen-Street.—Charleston.

THE Annual course of Medical Instruction in this Institution, will commence on the 2nd Monday in November next, and terminate on the 1st Saturday in March ensuing.

Anatomy.—By William Hume, M. D.
Surgery.—By Elias Horry Deas, M. D.
Theory and Practice of Medicine.—By Thomas Y. Simons, M. D.
Institutes of Medicine and Materia Medica.—By Henry Alexander, M. D.
Chemistry.—By Charles Davis, M. D.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.—By Francis Y. Porcher, M. D.
Anatomical Demonstrations.—By H. W. Crouch, M. D.

☞ Clinical Instruction will be daily afforded at the Marine Hospital and City Alms House, which are under the Medical direction of this Faculty; also, in the Infirmary attached to the College, which is appropriated to negroes.

FRANCIS Y. PORCHER, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.
WILLIAM HUME, M. D., Secretary.
Charleston, S. C., August 29, 1835.—p10.

Head Quarters,
MOCKSVILLE, August 19th, 1835.

MUMFORD McKENZIE, Esq., of Rowan has been appointed Aid de Camp to the Brigadier General of the 7th Brigade North Carolina Militia, and HAMILTON C. JONES, Esq., Brigade Inspector of the same, both with the rank of Major. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly. JA. COOK, Brig. Gen. 7th Brig.

At. 22. —p3—

Salisbury Hotel,
BY—THOMAS A. HAGUE,
Salisbury, N. C.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he has purchased the above mentioned establishment of William H. Slaughter, in whose hands it has been long and advantageously known as a —HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT— He flatters himself that, by care and diligent attention, he shall be able to keep up the former enviable reputation of this House.

His Table

Shall be well supplied with the best that a plentiful market can afford.

His Bar

Is furnished with the choicest *foreign* and domestic Liquors. His Rooms are large and commodious. His Beds and bedding are at all times particularly neat, clean, and comfortable, and *warranted secure against those annoyances that a traveller so much detests.* His Servants are honest, faithful, and obliging. His Stables are inferior to none—always well supplied with old Grain, and attended to by faithful Ostlers. He invites the travelling community to call once *for his sake*, and he doubts not but that they will call again for *their own sakes.*

To Stage Passengers:

The Stages on the main Northern and Southern Line, conducted by Peck and Wellford, and known as the Merchant's Line, arrive at and depart from this Hotel on every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and twice on Saturday.

☞ *This is to correct an impression which has been produced abroad, that another Hotel in this village is the Stage-house for this Line.*—Seats in all other Stages, arriving at or departing from this place, can be secured here.

Salisbury, August 15, 1835. —tf—

Spring and Summer Fashions,
FOR 1835.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on erms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

☞ He flatters himself that his CUTTING is *really* superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, May 9, 1835.—1y.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

Head Quarters,
MOCKSVILLE, August 14, 1835.

THE several Regiments composing the 7th Brigade of North Carolina Militia will parade at their several Muster Grounds, armed and equipped as the law directs, for Inspection and Review, as follows: The 88th Regiment, in Davidson, on Monday the 19th of October; the 87th on Wednesday the 21st; the 64th Regiment, in Rowan, on Friday the 23rd, and the 63rd on Tuesday the 27th of October next.

The Reviews will commence at each place at 12 o'clock. By Order of

JAMES COOK, Brig. Gen.
tm MUMFORD McKENZIE, Aid de Camp.

CATAWBA SPRINGS,
Lincoln County,
N. C.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon his establishment, begs leave to announce to his former patrons and the public—especially invalids and gentlemen or families who may desire a pleasant Summer Retreat—that his establishment is now ready for their reception, and that he is prepared to accommodate them in a style, he flatters himself, that cannot fail to give entire satisfaction; at least, no efforts shall be wanting on his part to render his guests comfortable.

WILLIAM S. SIMONTON.
Catawba Springs, June 6, 1835. t—f—

Stone Cutting.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public that he is now carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, six and a half miles South of Salisbury. He assures Gold-miners, Millers, and all interested in his business, that he will, on the shortest notice, furnish them with GOLD-GRINDERS and MILL-STONES, of the very best grit, and on cheap terms, executed in a style surpassing any other work of the kind done in this State. Also, Tomb-Stones, Window-Sills, Door-Sills, &c., kept constantly on hand. Mill-Stones, heretofore costing from $35 to $40, he will now make for $25 or $30. Gold-Grinders heretofore costing $25 he will cut for $20. Window-Sills costing $4 for $2. Door-Sills the same. He only asks a trial of his work—being assured that he can give the most entire satisfaction. JOHN HOLDSOUSER.

May 23, 1835. —26p—

DAVID L. POOL,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,
JEWELLER & SILVER-SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches.

His Shop is still kept on the Main-street, in Salisbury, one door above the Store of Samuel Lemly & Son. Watches and Clocks of every kind will be REPAIRED with neatness, at short notice, on reasonable terms, and **Warranted for 12 Months.**

He will always keep on hand a variety of articles in his line; such as

Patent Lever **Watches,** (English, French, Swiss, and Dutch.)
Gold and Plated Fob Chains.
Gold and Plated Watch Guards.
Gold and Plated Watch Keys.
Gold and Plated Watch Seals.
Gold Ear-bobs, Breast-pins, and Finger-rings, (latest fashion.)
Silver Ware; Ever-pointed Pencil Cases, and Leads.
Silver Spectacles, and steel frames and glasses.
Fine Pocket and Dirk Knives, and Silver Fruit Knives.
Pocket Pistols and Dirks.
Breast-Buttons and Musical Boxes.
Gilt and Steel Watch Chains and Keys.

☞ Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for articles purchased at his shop, and in payment for work done and debts due. D. L. P.

Salisbury, August 22, 1835. —tf—

FOR SALE.

The Bank Lot and House,

IN the Town of Salisbury, will be offerred at Public Sale, in said Town, *on Tuesday of next Rowan Superior Court,* (the 13th of October next,) on a credit of 6 and 12 Months, the purchaser giving bonds with approved Security. The Sale will be made without reserve.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Principal Bank. D. W. STONE, Cashier.

July 25, 1835.—ts—

Commission
AND
Forwarding
BUSINESS.

THE undersigned has made arrangements for **Ware-House Room** and other accommodations, to enable him promptly, safely, and satisfactorily to attend to receiving and forwarding up the Country, or down to the Sea-board,

Goods, Wares, Merchandize, and Produce,

As he will devote himself to this business, it may be for the interest of Country Merchants and others, to give such a direction to their consignments, that the undersigned may have an opportunity to prevent accidents, delays, or other embarrassments, which sometimes happen to Goods and Produce "*in transitu.*"

The strictest attention may be relied on.

The charge which will be made for attention, will be fifteen per cent. on all money paid.

FELIX LONG,

Refer to
J. G. McKENZIE,
D. & J. MALLOY,
LaCOSTE & McKAY,
BROWN BRYAN,
JAMES WRIGHT,
ROBT. C. DAVIS,
JOHN C. COIT,
A. BLUE,
D. S. HARLLEE,
GEO. H. DUNLAP,
A. & R. McKENZIE,
} Of Cheraw, S. C.

Cheraw, August 1, 1835. —p—6—

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in Rutherford County, North Carolina, on the 15th instant, a Negro Man named WARDY, aged about 30 years, quite black, heavy built, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. On examination of his face, one or two scars will be discovered supposed to be occasioned by a bruise; he has a very large foot. When he eloped he had on a dark colored pair of pantaloons, a black hat, half worn; other clothing not recollected. In his countenance he is inclined to have rather a down cast.

Also, a Negro Woman named LUCY, aged about 38 years, very black also; her front teeth tolerably worn. She is spare made, and of common heighth; has a good open countenance. She had on, when she eloped, a calicoe frock of light color.

The above Negroes were purchased in Sampson County, North Carolina, (to wit: Wardy of a man by the name of Hicks, and Lucy of a Mr. Ellington;) by Dr. Harrison Jordan, of Madison County, Mississippi. A reward of FIFTY DOLLARS will be given for the apprehension and securing in any Jail in this State, the above Negroes. Letters may be addressed to L. F. Henderson, or C. C. Henderson, at Lincolnton, each of whom is authorized to receive said negroes from the apprehenders.

THOMAS COLE, Agent
For HARRISON JORDAN.
Lincolnton, N. C., August 22, 1835. 4t*

Public Sentiment in the North.

From the Boston Atlas, of August 22.

THE VOICE OF BOSTON ON THE ABOLITION QUESTION.

It has never fallen to our lot to discharge a more gratifying duty than devolves upon us, in recording the proceedings of yesterday at Faneuil Hall.—The subject was one of no transient, no ordinary importance. It involved a consideration of the most solemn rights, and the most urgent duties.—It had regard to the vital interests of an immense republic of associated States—looking back upon a past of common struggles and a common triumph—around upon a present of intense and general excitement on the one part, and a sympathy no less general and intense on the other—and forward, to a future—it may be of union, prosperity, and peace—but, even to the eye of fervent patriotism and confiding hope, shadowed with clouds and darkness.

The call for a meeting, in reference to the recent agitations on Slavery, was received by our community with an universal sentiment of approbation. There is no section of the country in which a more generous, ardent, and sincere attachment to the Constitution and Union of these States is entertained, than in that where the first seeds of that revolution were sown, whose full harvest was crowned with those rich blessings. There is no people who would guard their sacred inheritance with more jealousy than the people of Massachusetts. On the altar which the patriotism of the fathers erected—in memory of the treasure they had lavished, and the rich blood they had shed for a glorious cause—the altar of CONSTITUTIONAL UNION—the children are ever ready to offer the willing sacrifice of their lives, to save it from profane desecration.

If we need any proof of the attachment of our citizens to the Union and the Constitution, it was amply furnished by the enthusiastic and generous display of excited interest at the meeting in Faneuil Hall. Our people were told that the interference of Northern citizens in the domestic institutions of the South—institutions recognised by the common compact of the States—had created a feeling in that section of the country which menaced the peace and integrity of the Union. They needed no further inducement to pursue the course which duty and patriotism pointed out; and they met together to condemn, in such language as the occasion justified, the movements of the disorganizers, and to extend to the South the amplest assurances of a common sympathy and common indignation.

We have never seen a larger or more respectable audience within the walls of Old Faneuil; and it gave us great pleasure to recognize among them a large number of gentlemen from the South, who testified, by more sincere language than that of the lips, the kind and grateful emotions that were swelling within their hearts. The meeting was called to order by FRANCIS J. OLIVER, Esq. The Hon. THEODORE LYMAN, Jr., Mayor of the City, was appointed President. The Vice Presidents were Dr. JOHN C. WARREN, JOHN K. SIMPSON, HENRY LEE, PATRICK T. JACKSON, PLINY CUTLER, and AMOS LAWRENCE, Esqrs. The Secretaries were Daniel D. Brodhead, Thomas B. Curtis, Wm. B. Reynolds, and Stephen Fairbanks, Esqrs.

RICHARD FLETCHER, Esq., opened the meeting with the introduction of a series of Resolutions, having reference to a topic on which he begged leave to present his views to the assembly. We are not called upon, he observed, to consider the subject of slavery; we are not called upon to express an opinion on the duties of our brethern of the South; but we are called upon to consider our own duties, and to satisfy our own minds on the course that is proper for us to pursue. To determine our own duty, it is essential to consider the rights of the South; and on this subject but one opinion is generally prevalent in this community. What rights have the South on the subject of slavery? It is known that, before the formation of the Constitution, every State possessed sovereign and exclusive control of this subject within its own borders. The power of its regulation belonged to each individual State. And thus the Constitution left it—untouched—entirely exclusive. And this was no mistake—no accident; it was so left by design. Into this compact we entered freely—deliberately—and pledged ourselves most solemnly to abide by its provisions. Under that compact we still live and flourish—the sun in its circuit looks not on a land more blessed. Under that sacred Constitution, then, faithful to its spirit and letter, let us hope to live and to die.

Mr. Fletcher then proceeded to the consideration of our duties under that compact, with reference to the movements of the abolitionists. He reversed the case of interference, and asked, with what general indignation should we not resist any intermeddling of the Southern States in those domestic relations which the Constitution has left to our own exclusive superintendence. Every man would resist it as a gross insult upon himself and the community. He considered, then, all such interference as totally wrong—mischievous—useless—worse than useless. It effected nothing. In the nature of things it could effect nothing—but excite a spirit of resistance and opposition. It could only retard, if not defeat, the object that the abolitionists professed to have in view; and it had already, in all probability, thrown back emancipation more than half a century.

Mr. Fletcher then remarked on the unjustifiable and inflammatory language of the abolitionists—their obscene and violent epithets—and their avowal that all the laws in regard to slavery were, in a moral point of view, null and void. This doctrine he justly represented as revolutionary. The right of discussion—of persuasion—as claimed by the abolitionists, was then considered; and that kind of gentle persuasion touched upon, which is exhibited in dragging a man by the throat, spitting in his face, calling him rascal—with the accompaniment, meanwhile, that this is no violence, but mere persuasion!

After a series of judicious and eloquent remarks, following out in detail the views of the preceding paragraphs, Mr. Fletcher concluded with observing that the hopes of the slave and the freeman—the black and the white, are bound up together in the Union of these States. If that Union is ever in the providence of God to be torn asunder, I trust, in that unfortunate event, it may be in our power to say that—We are not guilty! If the glorious banner that waves over us is ever to be torn down, may it not be by our hand.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas it has become a matter of public notoriety, that projects are entertained by individuals in the Northern States of this Union, for effecting the immediate abolition of slavery in our sister States, and that associations have been formed for this end—and there is cause to believe that the numbers and influence of these persons have been greatly exaggerated by the apprehensions of many of our Southern brethren, and too probably, by the sinister designs of others, who discern an occasion to promote, in the South, disaffection to our happy Union; and in consequence of the great and increasing excitement prevailing upon this subject, it becomes our duty to attempt to calm the minds and assure the confidence of the good people of those States, by expressing the sense of this community upon these procedures: We, the citizens of Boston, here assembled, hereby make known our sentiments respecting this momentous subject, in the hope that the same may be favorably received and adopted by other communities and assemblies of our fellow citizens, so that public and general sentiment may be demonstrated to exist in the North, adverse to these destructive projects. We hold this truth to be indisputable, that the condition of slavery finds no advocates among our citizens—our laws do not authorize it, our principles revolt against it—our citizens will never tolerate its existence among them. But although they hold these opinions, they will not attempt to coerce their brethren in other States to conform to them. They know that slavery, with all its attendant evils, was entailed upon the South by the mother country, and so firmly engrafted upon their social system, that the Revolution which sundered their political ties to Great Britain, had no effect whatever in loosening those which bound the slave to his master in the Colonial State. This condition of things continued and existed at the adoption of the Federal Constitution. By that sacred compact, which constitutes the American Union one nation, the rights and jurisdiction of the Southern States were recognized and confirmed by all the rest. The actual state of their social relations was the basis of that compact; and we disclaim the right, and disbelieve the policy, and condemn the injustice of all efforts to impair or disturb solemn obligations thus imposed upon ourselves, by our free act, with a full knowledge of their nature and bearing upon the political system, and by an adherence to which we have together prospered in peace and triumphed in war for nearly have a century.

Entertaining these views, we solemnly protest against the principles and conduct of the few, who in their zeal would scatter among our Southern brethren firebrands, arrows, and death. We deplore the illusion of a greater (though we still believe a small) number of estimable, moral, and pious persons, who, confiding in the purity of their motives, but blind to the appaling consequences, unconsciously co-operate with them in their attempts to violate the sacred faith of treaties, and the plain principles of international law—And, above all, we regard, with feelings of indignation and disgust, the intrusion upon our domestic relations of alien emissaries, sustained by the funds of a foreign people. The national government has uniformly acted upon the principle of non-intervention in the domestic policy of foreign nations, and the people have imposed restraints upon their sympathies and feelings, which, had these only been consulted, would have led them to compel their Government to abandon its neutral position. Surely the obligations which confederated States owe to each other are not less sacred than those which regulate their conduct towards foreign nations. The evils of slavery fall more immediately on those among whom it exists; and they alone, by natural and conventional right, are competent to make laws under which it shall be mitigated, abolished, or endured. These evils can only be aggravated, to the discomfort and danger of the master, and the prejudice and misery of the slave, by attempts to encroach upon this jurisdiction.

Therefore Resolved, That the people of the United States, by the Constitution under which, by the divine blessing, they hold their most valuable political privileges, have solemnly agreed with each other to leave to the respective States the jurisdiction pertaining to the relation of master and slave within their boundaries, and that no man or body of men, except the people or governments of those States, can of right do any act to dissolve or impair the obligations of that contract.

Resolved, That we hold in reprobation all attempts, in whatever guise they may appear, to coerce any of the United States to abolish slavery by appeals to the terror of the master or the passions of the slave.

Resolved, That we disapprove of all associations instituted in the non-slaveholding States with an intent to act within the slaveholding States without their consent. For the purpose of securing freedom of individual thought and expression they are needless—and they are inexpedient, inasmuch as they afford to those persons in the Southern States whose object it is to effect a dissolution of the Union, (if any such there may be, now or hereafter) a pretext for the furtherance of their schemes.

Resolved, That all measures, the natural and direct tendency of which is to excite the slaves of the South to revolt, or to spread among them a spirit of insubordination, are repugnant to the duties of the man and the citizen, and where such measures become manifest, by overt acts, which are cognizable by constitutional laws, we will aid, by all the means in our power, in the support of those laws.

Resolved, That, while we recommend to others the duty of sacrificing their opinions, passions, and sympathies upon the altar of the laws, we are bound to show that a regard to the supremacy of those laws is the rule of our own conduct—and consequently to deprecate and oppose all tumultuary assemblies, all riotous or violent proceedings, all outrages on person and property, and all illegal notions of the right or duty of executing summary and vindictive justice in any mode unsanctioned by law.

The Resolutions offered by Mr. Fletcher were then read by Mr. Curtis, one of the Secretaries.—The question being on the adoption, the Hon. PELEG SPRAGUE rose in their support. He thought the regulation or abolition of slavery within the exclusive care of the slave-holding States. He saw no good that could result from agitating and inflaming the public mind at the North on this solemn and delicate subject; not if the excitement pervaded every section and State on this side of the Potomac. What benefit would result from such an excitement? Is it proposed to operate on the fears of the slave-holders? By such a course you might bind the cords of the slave closer, make his chains heavier, and dig his dungeon deeper: for fear hardens the heart against all touches of humanity—but you could effect neither his emancipation nor the improvement of his condition. And if an insurrection should take place among the slaves, should we not, in obedience to the Constitution, be ready for the call—aye, go forward to meet our brethren, and die in the defence of those whose blood—whose cause is our cause?

Mr. Sprague denounced, in strong language, the course pursued by the abolitionists. He desired to do them no injustice. They professed a wish not to compel, but to persuade; though their course was calculated for any thing rather than persuasion. They sought to please and allure, by language that could have no other effect than to excite and aggravate. He had heard of individuals who practised a thousand winning ways to make folks hate them; and the abolitionists had employed all these arts with wonderful success.

In reference to the disregard of consequences, which the abolitionists profess in performing what is *right*, Mr. Sprague could not conceive how a regard to consequences, in a subject of this importance, could avoid entering into the very essence of right. If they really entertained this notion, why did they not carry it fully into practice? Why do they not go to the South and preach their doctrines? Why, from a regard to consequences; their lives, perhaps, would be in imminent peril, and the loss of life is a consequence for which, even in following the strict line of duty, they exhibit a due regard. He thought the true understanding of this doctrine was, that the abolitionists disregard the consequences that might result from their conduct to other people—but were sufficiently sensitive in reference to those consequences that affected themselves.—This position—this profession of disregard to consequences, was a false position—one that could be in no wise sustained.

With reference to the opprobrious language used by the abolitionists towards the slave-holders, stigmatizing them as robbers and murderers—men with whom we should hold no communion—Mr. Sprague pronounced it to be libellous and slanderous. The time was, when such language could not have been breathed in this community. Go back to the period when our fathers first proclaimed resistance to that authority which claimed the right to bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever; when Massachusetts stood alone, breasting the torrent of British power—and when our gallant brethren of the South came generously to her assistance—what was then thought of communion with slave-holders? When the streets of Boston, and the fields of Lexington and Concord were flowing with the blood of our citizens, spilt by the myrmidons of Great Britain, when that man—a slave-holder—(turning to the full-length painting of Washington, which forms the most valuable decoration of old Faneuil)—when that slave holder, who there smiles upon this audience, with the Slave-holders under his command, united in driving the enemy from our streets, and from this hall—our fathers surely thought it no reproach to hold communion with him and with them!

We cannot follow Mr. Sprague throughout in his spirited and eloquent remarks. They were received with an ardent and general applause. It is enough to say that he fully sustained, within the walls of old Faneuil, the high reputation for chaste, sincere, and fervent eloquence that he brought with him from the floor of the Senate.

The meeting was closed with the speech from the Hon. Harrison Gray Otis; full of sound and striking views of the Constitutional questions involved in the great subject under consideration, with strong and spirited, though not bitter, denunciation of the agitators and abolitionists. On rising to speak, he was received with the most hearty acclamation; the voice which had stayed the stormy debates of that hall in past times commanded the same respectful attention—elicited the same enthusiastic admiration—which a graceful rhetoric, an impressive eloquence, and a convincing power of argument never fail to awaken in an audience like that of yesterday.

We should apologize to the speakers on this occasion for the publication of these hurried and most imperfect sketches of their remarks, sent at a late hour to the press, and of course inaccurately given. Our apology must be found in the great interest excited by the meeting—and our desire to furnish the earliest intelligence of its proceedings to our own citizens, and the citizens of the South. We shall present a full report of the speeches at an early day.

The Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, of August 22, 1835.

GREAT MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

The North—the South—the Incendiaries.

Philadelphia has responded to the call of the South, and in a spirit and with a voice worthy of her high character, and admirably suited to the crisis. The Town Meeting of yesterday afternoon was attended by thousands of our fellow-citizens—the old as well as the young—the whole-souled and zealous, as well as the timid, cautious, and prudent, but not the less patriotic. It was a noble demonstration of public opinion, and cannot but have a salutary effect upon the South, and indeed upon the whole Union. To say that the meeting was large—that it was composed of thousands—will not afford the reader at a distance an adequate idea of the vast multitude that assembled together on the occasion, not only from every section of the city, but from the remotest part of the county of Philadelphia. The call designated four o'clock as the hour, and the Musical Fund Hall as the place of meeting; and at the time fixed upon, the vast saloon of the building was crowded to excess, and thousands, we are assured, were unable to obtain admission. In short, the meeting was one of the largest ever held, on any occasion, in Philadelphia. The best, the purest, the most patriotic spirit prevailed; and the sentiments expressed throughout, both by the orators and in the resolutions, were warmly and heartily responded to.

The meeting was called to order by W. C. PATTERSON, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Superintendence, who nominated Alderman M'MICHAEL as President—the nomination was unanimously confirmed.

The following gentlemen were appointed

Vice Presidents:—George W. Toland, Peter Fritz, D. S. Hassinger, James Hanna, F. J. Harper, George H. Martin, James Goodman, Robert Morris, John R. Walker, Hugh Elliott, Miles N. Carpenter, Edmund Green, Oliver Fuller, Jr., Joseph Worrell, Jr., Joseph M. Thomas, Edward W. Warner, Alex. S. Freeman, John W. Horner.

Secretaries:—J. E. Negus, J. S. Pringle, P. R. Frear, George H. Heart, George W. Fairman, Jr., M. Kennedy and Thomas C. Clarke.

Alderman M'Michael opened the meeting in a brief, but truly eloquent and highly appropriate address. He was frequently applauded in the most enthusiastic manner. We never listened to a happier effort, and we believe that we but express the sense of the whole meeting [illegible] more appropriate opening address could not have been delivered.

He was followed by Robert T. Conrad, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. He also elicited frequent bursts of applause, and acquitted himself throughout in the handsomest manner. The young men could not but have experienced gratification at the ablity with which he discharged the duties assigned to him as their representative.

Dr. Jesse R. Burden, of the State Senate, next addressed the meeting in a strong manly and characteristic speech. His remarks were listened to with due attention, and were warmly responded to.

The next speaker, the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, one of the Representatives of the city of Philadelphia in the next Congress, and known throughout the Union, as one of the first lawyers of the age, was received on his rising, with six hearty rounds of applause. We will not attempt to give even a faint outline of his masterly exposition of the question under consideration. We cannot compliment it more than by saying it was in all respects worthy the eminent reputation of Joseph R. Ingersoll. He occupied the attention of his auditors for about half an hour, and diffused a flood of light upon the subject. We sincerely trust that a copy of his address may be obtained for publication.

The vote was then taken, and the Resolutions, as annexed, were adopted without a dissenting voice.

Committee on Resolutions.—Robert T. Conrad, Robert Morris, Richard Penn Smith, Benjamin Matthias, Charles Naylor, Morris Mattson, Dr. R. M. Bird, A. E. Dougherty, John R. Walker, Charles Schaffer, Jr., Henry H. Smith, Willis G. Clarke.

WHEREAS, The indiscreet and improper interference of certain individuals of the North with the domestic relations of the slave-holding States of the South, having endangered the peace of our fellow-citizens of that section of our common country, and excited apprehensions and prejudices injurious to the Union; and whereas, the citizens of the South having appealed to their brethren of the non-slave-holding States to manifest their disapprobation of the measures referred to, and to rescue them from the incendiary efforts of those who make our territory the seat of a warfare upon the domestic institutions of the South: Therefore,

Resolved, That we respond to the call of our brethren of the South, that we *are* their brethren; and, as such, sympathize in their dangers and wrongs, and view, with regret, and indignation the incendiary measures which have disturbed their tranquility.

Resolved, That we consider the course of the Abolitionists in organizing societies, maintaining agents, and disseminating publications intended to operate upon the institutions of the South, as unwise, dangerous, and deserving the emphatic reprehension and zealous opposition of every friend of peace and of the country.

Resolved, That we distinctly disclaim any and all right to interfere, directly or indirectly, with the subject of Slavery in the Southern States; and that any action upon it, by us, would be a bold violation of the Constitution, and a presumptuous infraction of the rights of the South.

Resolved, That were it our unquestioned right to participate in the regulation of Slavery at the South, convinced of the justice and liberality of our Southern brethren, and believing that their practical acquaintance with and deep interest in the subject peculiarly qualify them to determine questions arising from it, we would, without fear or hesitation, commit it to their wisdom, justice, and humanity.

Resolved, That we regard the Union of this Country as inseparable from its freedom, greatness, and glory; that we consider no sacrifice too great to maintain it, and shrink, with horror, from all that is calculated, in the most remote degree, to endanger or impair it.

Resolved, That the course of the Abolitionists, by exciting the prejudices of the people of the South against the communities from which they are assailed, menaces the peace and permanency of this Union.

Resolved, That, as the People of the South alone have the power to emancipate their slaves, the irritating policy of the incendiaries renders that happy result more remote and difficult of attainment, and rivets, perhaps forever, those chains which they affect a desire to break.

Resolved, That the interference of the Abolitionists with the slavery of the South must inevitably multiply at once the dangers and suspicions of the master; and render necessary a heightened degree of vigilance and security, thus heaping additional restraint upon the bondman, and increasing the afflictions of the object of their misguided efforts.

Resolved, That we regard the dissemination of incendiary publications throughout the slave-holding States with indignation and horror: that measures so directly calculated to involve results at which humanity shudders, cannot fail to meet the hearty and indignant reprobation of the benevolent and patriotic; and that efficient but legal and moderate measures should be adopted to suppress an evil at once so dangerous and disgraceful.

Resolved, That the obnoxious measures of the Abolitionists, having produced great and general excitement at the North, have already disturbed the peace of our cities, and threaten consequences still more extended and deplorable.

Resolved, That the efforts of foreign emissaries, paid with foreign money, and sent into the country to assail our institutions, malign our patriots, excite our people distract our country, are regarded by all who cherish American pride and patriotism with distrust and contempt.

Resolved, That, should the colored population of the South, excited by the causes referred to, or by any other, unhappily revolt against the laws and the lives of our Southern brethren, (which Heaven in its mercy avert,) the young men of the North are prepared to meet the danger, shoulder to shoulder, with the people of the South, and prove, by their ready sacrafice of their blood, their devotion to the peace and the rights of all parts of our beloved Union.

Resolved, That we recommend to the legislature of Pennsylvania to enact, at the next session, such provisions as will protect our fellow citizens at the South from incendiary movements within our borders, should any such hereafter be made.

Resolved, That the North is sound to the core on the subject of slavery; that the mass of the people of the non-slave-holding States, neither claim, nor desire a right to interfere with the institutions of the South; and regard, with decided and marked disapprobation, the principles and measures of the Abolitionists.

Resolved, That we confidentially believe the number and influence of those in this [illegible] disposed to agitate the subject of slavery in the South are extremely limited; and that the individuals in this city who are recognized as abolitionists, are, for the most part, wholly disinclined to any and all measures which may tend to excite or endanger the South.

Resolved, That we have reason to believe that there is no abolition press or publication in this City, and that no incendiary measures have been adopted or sanctioned by the friends of emancipation in this State.

Resolved, That we regard those who, under the pretence of putting down Abolition, have violated the laws, and disturbed the peace of the community as the most efficient auxiliaries of the cause they affect to oppose; that the young men of Philadelphia, opposed to the measures of the abolitionists, pledge themselves, on the first symptom of disturbance, to lend their hearty and determined aid to arrest and secure the legal punishment of those who degrade their cause by violence and outrage.

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed, to act as a Committee of Correspondence, to publish the proceedings of the meeting in the papers of this city, and procure their dissemination in the South.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen, under the last Resolution.

Committee of Correspondence.—Robert T. Conrad, Rob. Morris, Louis A. Godey, Jno. H. Frick, Geo. W. Toland, Jas. Goodman, Charles Naylor, Joseph C. Neal.

Gen. Green of the United State Telegraph, and several other gentlemen from the South, were present, and expressed themselves highly gratified.

We cannot close this article without expressing our admiration of the manner in which this movement was conducted from first to last. It originated with the YOUNG MEN, and although they most cheerfully acknowledge their indebtedness to their seniors, for counsel and assistance throughout, and without which, their arrangements could not have been rendered so perfect, still it is but fair and proper that credit should be awarded for the admirable manner in which they acquitted themselves, and especially for the temperate, yet firm, manly, and satisfactory character of the resolutions. To the Chairman of the Meeting, Alderman M'Michael—to the Chairman of the Committee of Superintendence, W. C. Patterson, Esq.—to the Chairman of the Committee of Finance, R. T. Bicknell, Esq.—to the Committee on Resolutions, and indeed to all the gentlemen named on the Committee of Superintendence, credit is due. From first to last, the best spirit prevailed, and all were ready and anxious to participate in the labors and responsibilities.—Again we congratulate our citizens on the spirit and unanimity of this demonstration of public sentiment, and think we may, with the utmost propriety, submit it to the South as the *Voice of Philadelphia.*

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

SLAVE AND FREE LABOR.

A correspondent of the Washington Telegraph furnishes that paper with the subjoined extract of a letter from the late John Randolph of Roanoke, to a gentleman in the District of Columbia, dated

"RICHMOND, November 1, 1831.

"I pronounce, fearlessly, that the slaves of Virginia and the Carolinas are the best *lower* class that I know in the world. The Scotch are the only people that can enter into competition with them. They (the slaves) are better clad, fed, and labor less than any other laboring population in the world. More free from vice, more tractable, and, where the master does his duty, not unprofitable. And these are the people that fools and fanatics want to be rid of."

That this is a correct position, we verily believe; not indeed from personal knowledge, but from the concurrence of well-authenticated facts with the observation of intelligent individuals, who have had the fullest opportunity of examining the condition of the laboring classes in slave-holding and non-slave-holding States.

Look at one of the items in our last foreign news: "At Galway, Ireland, 1,800 families were in a state of starvation." Who ever heard of such a state of things in a slave-holding country? The slave has always enough to eat, under all circumstances; and the quality of his food is better than that to which even the better class of peasantry in most countries is accustomed. But it may be said that it is not fair to contrast the condition of our slaves with that of the oppressed Irish. Let us, then, come nearer home. Look at the following extract from the Albany Journal:

"*Factory Children.*—There are now from 1,000 to 1,500 factory children out of employment, and destitute of the means of support, at Patterson, New Jersey. The ages of these sufferers vary from 7 to 18. The cause of their suffering is a strike in favor of the eleventh hour system.

"This is a cause which appeals strongly to the best sympathies of our nature. These poor children, at a tender age, and with immature strength, were required to labor fourteen hours out of every twenty-four. This was literally working them to death. The toil and confinement were too much for them. The parents (such as have parents) of these over-worked operatives, seeing their children sinking under their burthens, implored their employers to remit a portion of their labor. But avarice has no heart. The employers were inexorable. The children must work from day light till sun-set, or starve. They have chosen the latter alternative, and unless relief is extended to them, they must starve."

Let any impartial mind contemplate this picture of the condition of the poor white laborers of the North—and then ask himself if it is not infinitely worse than that of the slaves of the South! Children, seven years old, laboring fourteen hours out of twenty-four, and then perhaps earning a scanty pittance, scarcely sufficient to keep soul and body together! Negro children in the South, at that age, *labor* scarcely at all. Nothing but the most light and trivial employments, equivalent to play and amusement, is required or expected of them! And yet the mock philanthropists of the North, instead of endeavoring to ameliorate the condition and mitigate the sufferings of the White Slaves, at their very doors, must undertake a crusade in favor of the negroes, whose condition, from infancy to the grave, is every way preferable! The hypocrites! If they would take the beam out of their own eye, then might they see more clearly the mote that is in their neighbor's eye.

Gen. Samuel Smith, who rallied a force which saved Baltimore from anarchy and misrule, having consented to serve as Mayor of the City, the candidates in nomination for the office have withdrawn, and the aged veteran will receive what he well deserves, the unanimous suffrage of his grateful fellow-citizens.—*Register.*

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1835.

ANTI-ABOLITION MEETINGS.

As an act of justice to the North, which may rightfully demand that the views of her intelligent and patriotic citizens on the absorbing subject of the times, be made generally known, and as matters of interest to our readers, we publish this week accounts of the Anti-Abolition Meetings in Boston and Philadelphia. Similar meetings, have been held in Portland and a few other places; and a call for the same purpose has been made by a very large number of the leading citizens of New York City. We are not disposed to be captious about the expression of opinions on slavery in the abstract, by the Northern meetings; but we think that such avowals are uncalled for at the present time, and that their resolutions would be better confined to the condemnation of the conduct and objects of the abolitionists.

Still something more is necessary to be done than the mere passing of resolutions of rebuke and censure on the Abolitionists. These meetings are or should be but the first step in the embodying of public opinion preparatory to measures that shall be effectual to put down utterly the efforts of the fanatics; unless, indeed, such a degree of indignation be excited (which we infinitely misdoubt) as to frown them into silence. Of the way proposed to arrest the movements of the incendiaries, two only are practicable and effectual the demanding the persons of such individuals as shall be concerned in the printing or circulating of abolition tracts, from the Executive of the State in which they may reside. This course we think might be tried, though at best a very uncertain one: for it would depend, in a good degree, on the personal opinion and feelings of the Executive officer of the State for the time being. Large rewards for the apprehension of the Abolition Ringleaders may bring a great offender to merited punishment, but besides being quite ineffectual, it has insuperable objections. Where laws are inadequate or ill adapted to the wants or protection of the community, they should not be violated but amended. And this is what we propose as the right and effectual course to palsy the hand and the tongue of the Abolitionists, and to avert the scenes of bloodshed with disunion which must ensue, unless their career of delusion and madness be checked.

Let the non-slave-holding States make Abolitionism penal within their own jurisdictions, or require their Executives to deliver up to the slave-holding States when properly demanded, all persons in any way concerned in printing or circulating abolition pamphlets or journals. And that the subject be not passed by with simple neglect, all the slave-holding States should call the attention of the Legislatures of the non-slave-holding States to it in the usual manner of doing such things, and request their action on the same.

One good consequence at least would result. It would test the strength of the abolitionists, and show us moreover at the South what is to be expected from them.

MEETING IN WILMINGTON.

We cheerfully copy the following Resolutions, as requested, which were adopted at a very numerous meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, in this State, held on the 22nd ultimo. We should copy the whole proceedings, had we room. The address of Dr. Wright, Chairman of the meeting, is very appropriate to the occasion; it is couched in language, and embodies sentiments that should animate the breast of every Southern man at the present crisis:

"*Resolved*, That this meeting fully participates in the indignation and abhorrence which pervades the southern country against the reckless fanatics enrolled as "*Anti-Slavery Societies*."

"*Resolved*, That as anarchy and extermination are the only results which reason and reflection can anticipate from their labors, their motives, like their acts, merit the reprobation of the wise and good.

"*Resolved*, That the conduct of our social relations and the uninterupted continuance of our domestic policy are sacred, inviolable, and CHARTERED RIGHTS, with which we will permit no interferrence, but maintain them as paramount obligations, against all aggression.

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the country are due to the patriotic citizens of Charleston, for their prompt, manly, and spirited resistance, to this unauthorised, daring and destructive meddling with our peculiar institutions. That we fully concur with them in the Resolutions they have forwarded us; and will zealously cooperate in the defence of our Rights, and the preservation of the public peace and order.

"*Resolved*, That our Fellow Citizens of the Town and Country, be recommended to guard with vigilance all the channels of communication with the non-slaveholding States, and to examine with rigor all suspicious persons and papers."

A call for a meeting of the citizens of Mecklenburg county appeared in the Charlotte Journal of the 29th ultimo. The meeting was to have taken place on the 1st instant. We extract the following remarks by the Editor of the Journal, urging upon the citizens the importance of the meeting, and of a general attendance. We do not fear but that the citizens of old Mecklenburg, in 1835, will be found ready to take up the gauntlet in defence of the sacred rights secured to them by the noble resistance of their fathers to British fanatics and tyrants in 1775.

"It cannot be denied, by any one who has watched the "signs of the times" in the North for the last half year, and the *effects* of those signs upon the quiet of the South, that a crisis threatens us, which can only be averted by the most prmpt and energetic measures on our part. We say *no one can deny this*. What need is there, then, of stirring appeals to the People, to induce them to arose in their *own defence?* None, we believe. They see the danger, and they will prepare to avert it, by acting in concert and with spirit, "ere destruction come upon them as a thief in the night."—Come, then, old and young, to the meeting on *Tuesday next*, and speak to the Northern *Fanatics*, and to the Northern *People*, in a voice which shall rebuke to inaction and silence the one, while it shall convince the other that we of the South are determined to hold our property inviolate, and to resist "even unto death," any attempt to interfere with our social or political institutions. Let *nothing* keep you away—let not political feelings interfere to detain you from meeting with your brethren, and giving your sanction to measures for the safty and welfare of *all* men of *all* parties! In this matter, there is but *one* question, and should be but *one* feeling. Remember, 'tis your dear *South* that calls upon her sons to protect her; and remember, also, that the recreant who disregards *that* call, will have no claim to the high and holy title of a lover of his country!"

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

The thing is now settled beyond dispute, that the Van Burenites have a majority, on joint ballot, of *one* or *two*, in the next Legislature. We are indebted to the indefatigable Editor of the Raleigh Register for the following list of members, in *propria personea*, claimed as Whigs. This list would give the Whigs a majority of *one* on joint ballot; but when the Counties of Haywood and Yancey are included it will turn the scale the other way. We learn, verbally, that Haywood sends three Van Burenites, and Yancey two Van Burenites and one Whig.

Anson—Messrs. Little, MacRae, and Benton.
Ashe—Mr. Horton,
Buncombe—Messrs. Rabun, and Harrison.
Brunswick—Messrs. Hill, Hall, and Baker.
Beaufort—Messrs. Williams, Smallwood, and Clarke.
Burke—Messrs. Bullew, Erwin, and Perkins.
Cabarrus—Messrs. Long, Barringer, and Hope.
Carteret—Messrs. Bryan, Hunt, and Bell.
Chatham—Messrs. McQueen, and Guthrie.
Chowan—Messrs. Bullock, and Hoskins.
Camden—Messrs. Tillett, McPherson, and Burges.
Davidson—Messrs. Hogan, Smith, and Brummell.
Franklin—Mr. Williams*
Granville—Mr. Eaton, and Mr. Taylor†
Greene—Mr. Harper.
Guilford—Messrs. Morehead, Lindsay, and Gorrell.
Halifax—Messrs. Joyner, and Gee.
Hertford—Messrs. Borland, and Rayner.
Hyde—Messrs. Selby, Moore, and Swindell.
Iredell—Messrs. Young, King, and Loudermilk.
Jones—Messrs. Harrison, Howard, and Hammond.
Lincoln—Mr. Harry.
Macon—Mr. Siler.
Moore—Messrs. Kelly, and Dowd.
Montgomery—Messrs. Kendall, Lilly, and Harris.
Northampton—Messrs. Moody, Crump, and Gary.
Pasquotank—Mr. Muse.
Pitt—Messrs. Alford, Moye, and Foreman.
Perquimons—Mess. Wilson, Jacocks, and Granbury.
Rowan—Messrs. Polk, Clement, and Walton.
Randolph—Messrs. Staley, Lane, and Rush.
Richmond—Messrs. Martin, Thomas, and Buie.
Rutherford—Messrs. Moore, Bedford, and Carson.
Surry—Messrs. Clingman, and Fleming.
Stokes—Messrs. Moore, Poindexter, and Matthews.
Tyrrell—Messrs. McCleese, and Hassell.
Washington—Mess. Beasley, Davenport, & Swanner.
Wilkes—Messrs. Wellborn, Horton, and Watts.
Wake—Mr. Rogers.
Wilmington—Mr Dudley.
Newbern—Mr. Manly.
Hillsborough—Mr. Graham.
Halifax—Dr. Bond.
Salisbury—Mr. Chambers.
Edenton—Mr. Collins.

*Mr. Williams we claim as well from general report as from the authority of the Fayetteville Observer, the Editor of which was informed by a gentleman direct from Franklin that Mr. W. was decidedly Anti-Van Buren.

†It is seen we claim Mr. Taylor, though Mr. Wyche is returned, because of all the individuals from Granville with whom we have conversed, we have not seen one who does not say that Mr. Taylor is unquestionably elected, and that the Legislature must so decide.

JOHN A. MURREL.

This individual is now in the Tennessee Penitentiary for negroe stealing. This, however, appears to be the least of his crimes; so daring is his villainy, and so adroit at deliberate murder and robbery, that he has acquired the appellation of the "*Great Western Land Pirate.*" A pamphlet of 60 pages has recently been published, by a Mr. Virgil A. Stewart, which discloses the existence of one of the most daring and foul bands of robbers, murderers, and conspirators that ever was known. Of this clan, John A. Murrel was the master spirit. Stewart fell in company with him some where in the 'far West,' and so worked himself into the confidence of Murrel that he was adopted as a member of this crew of hell-hounds, and received from Murrel a full history of their past deeds of destruction, their present number and plan of operations for the future; and also, a list of Murrel's confederates, who are scattered in every slaveholding State. Stewart accompanied him to the head quarters of the party, which is situated far in the interior of the wilderness country on the Arkansas side of the Mississippi River. He afterwards managed to have Murrel arrested and brought to Tennessee, where he was condemned to the Penitentiary. This publication has greater interest, from the fact that Murrel was the instigator of the recent insurrectionary movements among the negroes in Mississippi. From his own confessions, it appears that there was a plot in progress for a simultaneous insurrection of the negroes from Maryland to Louisiana. And so skilfully did Murrel conduct his fiendish plots, that he had, without detection, travelled through all the slaveholding States, selected agents, and made arrangements for a general insurrection on the 25th of December next. In this whole tour, Murrel said that he *killed and robbed only seven men!* Some circumstance which was about to lead to a discovery of the plot in Mississippi induced the managers there to pitch upon an earlier day. But, happily for the country, their schemes were defeated, and they received the punishment due them for their crimes.

The following are the names of Murrel's confederates in this State; whether they be real or fictitious we are unable to say. We publish them to the world, hoping that, if real, every good and virtuous citizen will spare no efforts to ferret out and bring them to justice:

A Fentres,	2 *Mclejohns,*	*D. Harilson,*
M. Coopwood,	*R. Huistin,*	*W. Pariners,*
3 *Hacks,*	*J. Secel,*	*D. Barnet,*
J. Harris,	*J Hackney,*	4 *Solomons,*
S. Stogdon,	3 *Perrys,*	4 *Guilfords,*
S. Bulkes,	*M. Johnson,*	*B. Kelit,*
V. Miles,	*L. Smith,*	*K. Farmer.*

☞ *Abolition Publications.*—We learn, from the Emancipator, that, during the month of July, the American Anti-Slavery Society printed and distributed the following number of their seditious papers:

Of the paper called	Human Rights,	50,000 copies,
	Anti-Sla. Recorder,	50,000
	Emancipator,	50,000
	Slave's Friend,	25,000
	Total,	175,000!!!

"Old Virginia never tire."—An election has just taken place in Virginia, for a Senator in the Legislature, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of George C. Dromgoole, who was elected to Congress, and resulted in the election of Richard K. Meade, a staunch Whig. In this same District, at the spring election, Mr. Dromgoole, Van Buren, was elected by a large majority. This is cheering; and just such a state of things as would be in North Carolina if a fair issue could be made up. Mr. Dromgoole's personal popularity carried him through, as was the case in many instances in this State at the recent elections.

Col. John McLeod, the gentleman who opposed Jesse Speight for Congress in the Newbern District, has been invited, by the citizens of Kinston, Lenoir county, to partake of a public dinner in that place, on the 17th of September next, as a testimonial of their gratitude for his able, though ineffectual efforts in opposition to the Van Burenites, in the recent contest. Col. McLeod has accepted the invitation.

THE MARKETS.

A letter from Messrs. Lacoste & M'Kay, at Cheraw, dated August 31st, says—"On Saturday, the 29th instant, the first bale of new Cotton, for this season, was sold in our market. It was raised on the plantation of Mrs. Harrington, in Marlborough District, and was purchased by Messrs. D. & J. Malloy at 20 cents.

"The second was received this day; it was raised on the plantation of the Hon. C. B. Pegues, and was purchased by Duncan M'Nair at 20 cents."

We also learn, by the same letter, that the Pee Dee River is in fine navigable order. Through the kindness of Messrs. Lacoste & M'Kay, we hope soon to be able to present our readers with a regular list of the arrivals at Cheraw.

New Cotton.—One bale of New Cotton was brought in on Wednesday, from the Plantation of Mr. ROBERT ADAMS, of this District, and sold yesterday at 23 cents.
Columbia Telescope of 29th ultimo.

New Cotton.—A bale of New Cotton was received in this place on Thursday last, from the Plantation of Dr. J. BISHOP, of Sumter District, and purchased by Messrs. Holleyman & Gass, at 18 cents. The quality was not the best.—*Camden Journal of 29th ultimo.*

Supreme Court.—This Tribunal, after a Session of several weeks, adjourned on Friday, the 28th ultimo. The Register publishes the following Opinions delivered by the Court during the last week's sitting:

By Chief-Justice Ruffin, in the case of Henderson vs. Hoke, in Equity, from Lincoln; Decree for Plantiff. Also, in the case of Elliot vs. Elliot, in Equity, from Rutherford; Interlocutory decree for Plaintiff. Also, in the case of Chaffin vs. Chaffin, in Equity, from Rowan; Report set aside, and new account to be taken.

By Judge Daniel, in the case of Franklin vs. Gage, in Equity, from Rutherford; Decree for Plaintiff.

By Judge Gaston, in the case of Dennis vs. Morris, in Equity, from Mecklenburg; Decree according to Report, Also in the case of Simmons vs. Moore, in Equity, from Rutherford; Decree for Plaintiff.

William E. Bird, has been admitted to County Court Practice.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: "A Citizen" is informed that there are, in Salisbury, a Magistrate of Police and Commissioners, forming a Town Council:—and that in consequence of the absence of several of its members, it has been impossible, till recently, to appoint a patrol. This, however, has now been done, and the Patrol is executing its duty *faithfully* and according *to Law.*—Nevertheless, this patrol, so greatly needed in this time of general excitement and so urgently called for by the citizens, has been threatened to be put down by a large slave-holder, who is no other person than the Magistrate of Police himself. Perhaps this gentleman is ignorant of the movements of the fanatics of the North, and of the facts disclosed by the Vicksburg affair. But if he is ignorant of what is taking place in other parts of the country, he must surely know that two burglaries have been committed in our Town within the past week, by that portion of our population which the Magistrate of Police would protect in their violation of the Laws. As we are now so *ably* represented in the Borough, if the present laws do not suit the gentleman he can make better ones.

In the transaction which has so angried the Magistrate of Police, the patrol has *faithfully executed its duty*, and acted *strictly according to Law*, and will continue to do so in defiance of threats from any quarter whatever. *Are there any abolitionists in this Town?*

ONE OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

From the United States Telegraph.

ORIGIN OF LYNCH'S LAW.

As "Lynch's Law" has recently become almost as general as it is proverbial, and as the question is asked a hundred times a day, "What is Lynch's law?" it may be well to relate the following anecdote, which may serve as an answer:

In Washington County, Pa., many years ago, there lived a poaching vagabond, who, it was believed, maintained himself and family by pilfering from the farmers around him. Though universally suspected, yet he managed so adriotly as always to avoid detection. At length a Mr. Van Swearingen laid the following trap for him, in which he was caught. Having a newly-born calf, he concealed it from his neighbors for several days; then rode over to the poacher's, and told him that a young calf had recently strayed to his farm, which he had penned, and was anxious to find the owner. The poacher asked him how long he had it, its size and color, and being told, said it was his, and that it had gone off just at the time spoken of. Being thus detected in a lie with a design to defraud, Van Swearingen reproached him with it, and told him he would give him twenty-four hours to leave the neighborhood, adding that if he remained longer he would prosecute him.

The poacher only laughed at his threats, while the latter went to consult with his neighbors, as to what was to be done. At the expiration of the twenty-four hours, five or six of them repaired to the poacher's, whom they found perfectly unintimidated. The party, however, proceeded to try him in due form, choosing one of their number, a farmer, named *Lynch*, to be Judge. Van Swearingen related the offence, which the poacher of course denied. The case was submitted to the judge, who decided that the poacher should be tied up and receive three hundred lashes, "well laid on," and then be given twenty-four hours to leave the place, under the penalty of receiving three hundred more, if found after that time. The first part of the sentence was inflicted on the spot, with such good intent as to render its repetition unnecessary. The culprit made off as fast as his lacerated limbs would permit him.

Longevity in North Carolina.—It appears, from a Tabular statement, going the rounds of the papers, compiled from public documents, that there are in North Carolina 58 white and 297 colored persons of the age of 100 years and upwards.—This fact speaks volumes in favor of the salubrity of our climate. Virginia contains 54 white and 328 colored centennarians. It is somewhat remarkable, that the largest number of individuals of advanced age should be found in the States of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia. New York, with her immense population, only contains 115 persons of 100 years and upwards: whilst, in old Massachusetts, there are but 15 individuals who have attained to such an age.—*Raleigh Register.*

Joice Heth, the nurse of Gen. Washington, aged *one hundred and sixty-one years*, is now exhibited at Niblo's Garden, New York. She is said to resemble, in appearance, an Egyptian Mummy, so dry and attenuated has her flesh become. Joice is a Baptist, and was immersed upwards of *one hundred years ago* in the Potomac.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In York District, on Thursday, 30th ultimo, by A. Hardin, Esq., Mr. DAVIS COLLINS to Miss MARTHA JACKSON.

Also, on the same day, by the same, Mr. CARTER PARKER to Miss JANE CHILDERS.

On Thursday, the 6th ultimo, Mr. F. R. JAMES to Miss ASENATH C. PATTERSON. All of Lincoln county, N. C.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In Lexington, N. C., On Tuesday evening, the 25th ultimo, AUGUSTINE SMITH, supposed to be about 45 years old. He was found in the road about 12 miles below Lexington, on the day previous to his death, and was taken up and conveyed to the house of Christian Secrist. He was never, after being found, able to tell who he was, nor from what country he came. He left a superfine blue Broad-cloth coat, dark coloured vest, and pantaloons, two books, a few papers, and $287 in cash. Among his papers is the following certificate: "This is to certify, that Augustine Smith has been well recommended to me by a respectable gentleman at Amsterdam, to be one of the greatest sufferers by the dreadfull inundation in Netherland. Therefore, I granted him a free passage on board my ship; and, during the passage, he conducted himself as an honest man, and as such, I recommend him to the attention of the humane and benevolent. Given under my hand, this the 10th April, 1835. "JOHN FISHER.
"Master of the Ship Cadmus."

In Lexington, Davidson County, on the 29 ult., Miss SUSANNAH ALBRIGHT, in the 20th year of her age. She died in the full hope of a blessed immortality.

At Jamesville, in Mecklenburg county, on the 19th inst., SARAH AMZI SOPHIA, only child of Mrs. M. Delia Alexander, widow of the late Dr. Amzi Alexander, dec'd., aged 4 years and 8 months.

At St. Stephens, Ala., on the 17th July, Dr. D. MIDDLETON DOUGHERTY, lately of Charlotte, N. C.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic

PILLS,

An infallible cure for Head-aches, Heart-burns, and the various diseases of a disordered stomach, bowels, and liver,

MAY BE HAD at THIS OFFICE,

Price 50 cents per Box.

FROM among the long list of testimonials as to the excellence of these Pills, we consider it only necessary to publish the following.

September 5, 1535. —tf—

From the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D., Bishop of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, March 2, 1835.

Having, for the last three years, been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith, of this City, and enjoyed his professional services, I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian gentleman and experienced Physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his Anti dyspeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of the public.—My experience of the good effects of these Pills, for two years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding in impaired digestion and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for a long time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for security against them, and with a very partial success, to a liberal use of Calomel or blue Pill. But since my acquaintance with the Anti-dyspeptic Pill of Dr. Beckwith, which he prescribed in the first instance himself, I have not been under the necessity of using Mercury in any form, besides, being wholly exempt from billious attacks. Several members of my family are experiencing the same beneficial effects. L. S. IVES.

From the Rev. Wm. McPheeters, D. D., late Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Raleigh.

AUGUST 20, 1834.

The Pills now offered to the American Public, styled "Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills," I have long used as a family medicine, and have no hesitation in bearing testimony to their value as a safe, convenient, and efficient remedy. In Dyspepsia, and its usual attendants, Heartburn, Costiveness, Head ache, loss of appetite, &c., &c., these Pills seldom fail of affording the desired relief. Dr. Beckwith, long known to the community in which he resides, as a scientific and successful Practitioner of Medicine, having, by numerous experiments and long continued attention to the subject, brought his Pills to their present state of perfection, I am free to say, as far as my experience and observation extend, no medicine heretofore offered to the public, of a similar nature, and for similar purposes, has higher or equal claims. WM. McPHEETERS.

From the Hon. George E. Badger.

RALEIGH, Nov. 7, 1834.

For several years past, Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been used as a domestic medicine in my family. I have myself frequently used them for the relief of head-ache, acid and otherwise disordered stomach, resulting from imprudence or excess in diet, and I have had many opportunities of learning from others their effects, when used by them for like purposes. My experience and observation justify me in saying that the relief afforded by the Pills is generally speedy, and almost always certain—that they may be taken at any time without danger or inconvenience, and their operation is attended by no nausea or disagreeable effects whatever—and though I have known many persons use them, I have known none who did not approve them—none who sustained any injury, and none who failed to derive benefit from their use. And upon the whole, I do not hesitate to recommend them as an agreeable, safe, and efficacious remedy in Dyspeptic affections, and *believe* them myself to be the best Anti-dyspeptic medicine ever offered to the public.

G. E. BADGER.

Beeves Wanted!

THE Subscriber, intending to carry on the Butchering Business regularly in the Town of Salisbury, wishes to purchase a number of

GOOD BEEVES,

For which the highest prices will be given, in cash. His customers are notified that he will be ready to furnish them with GOOD BEEF on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings of each week the balance of the season.

DAVID KERNS.

September 5, 1835. —tf.—

MORE NEW GOODS!

Henry W. Watson would inform his friends and the public, that he has just received, directly from the North, an entirely new Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry-Goods, Groceries, and Confectionaries, which he will dispose of CHEAP for cash. His Stock consists, in part, of *Fine blue, and other Cloths, Sattinets, Circassians, Bombazines, and Drillings; Vestings of various kinds; Hats, Bonnets, and Shoes; Hard-ware, Queens-ware, Cutlery, and Crockery-ware, Sugar, and Coffee; Powder, and Lead; good smoking and chewing Tobacco, &c. &c.*

His CONFECTIONARIES consist of various Candies, Nuts, &c.

H. W. W. particularly requests the public to call and examine his Stock, as he is very certain that he can find something to please all.

Salisbury, September 5, 1835. p4

Morganton

FEMALE SEMINARY.

MRS. LAURA J. POLK

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public, that the first session of the above Seminary will terminate on the 25th of September, 1835; at which time there will be a general Examination of the Pupils on the various branches usually taught in an Institution of the kind. She also takes great pleasure in announcing that Miss E. Maria Douglas, late of Virginia, has been selected as assistant Teacher, and more especially to fill department of Music in this institution. The high respectability of this Lady, her superior attainment, and her success as a Teacher of music has been fully and satisfactorily tested both in Virginia and North Carolina.

N. B. This Institution is now in a very flourishing condition, having largely upwards of 40 scholars, and has only been in operation about three months; in point of location, it stands unrivalled in the State of North Carolina. The high mountains by which it is surrounded, pure air and delightful water, renders it a stranger to fevers and epidemics of every kind prevalent in a Southern climate.

Morganton, September 5, 1835. p3.

MILITARY SCHOOL.

COL. CARTER JONES

WILL attend at Salisbury on Wednesday the 30th of this month, and on Thursday the 1st of next month; also, at Mocksville on Friday the 2nd, and Saturday the 3rd days of October, for the purpose of instructing his scholars at each of these places, being the second term for each.

September 5, 1835. —tm—

FORTUNE'S HOME!!

NORTH CAROLINA STATE

LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the SALISBURY ACADEMY

NINTH CLASS FOR 1835.

To be Drawn at Salisbury, N. C.,

On Thursday, the 24th September, 1835,

ON THE POPULAR

Terminating-Figure System.

STEVENSON & POINTS, MANAGERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE { **$6,000!**

SCHEME:

1 Prize of		6,000 DOLLARS	is	$6,000
1	" of	3,000 DOLLARS	is	3,000
12	" of	1,000 DOLLARS	is	12,000
15	" of	500 DOLLARS	is	7,500
15	" of	300 DOLLARS	is	4,500
20	" of	200 DOLLARS	is	4,000
60	" of	100 DOLLARS	is	6,000
100	" of	50 DOLLARS	is	5,000
116	" of	30 DOLLARS	is	3,480
201	" of	20 DOLLARS	is	4,020
300	" of	15 DOLLARS	is	5,500
6,000	" of	10 DOLLARS	is	60,000
6,000	" of	6 DOLLARS	is	36,000
6,000	" of	4 DOLLARS	is	24,000

18,841 Prizes, amounting to **$180,000**

A Package of 10 Whole Tickets will cost $40 00
And must draw nett - - - - 17 00

$23 00

A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole tickets will be - - - - - - $23 00
For 10 Half tickets, - - - 11 50
For 10 Quarter tickets, - - 5 75

☞ All Orders from a distance, by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to JAMES I. LONG, Salisbury, N. C.; and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

☞ All prizes payable in cash, Forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of *fifteen per cent.*

Whole Tickets, - - - $4 00
Halves, - - - - 2 00
Quarters, - - - - 1 00

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

JAMES I. LONG'S Office,
(Corner of Mansion Hotel,)
SALISBURY, N. C.

August 29, 1835. td

LAND

FOR SALE!

On the 8th of September next,

I WILL offer for Sale, at my Dwelling-house, in the Forks of the Yadkin, Iredell County, N. C., near Griffin's, or Albea's Store, **Two Tracts of Land,** (if not sold before,)

Containing 263 Acres;

Lying immediately on the South Yadkin River with an excellent seat for Mills, Factories, &c. This land is fertile, and well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Wheat, Tobacco, &c., with good Dwellings and excellent water. Also, my Crop of Corn, Oats, and Fodder; Blacksmith's Tools; Stock of all kinds; Household and Kitchen furniture and all such articles as movers generally sell.

Aug. 29, 1835.—3 JOHN LEA.

Poetic [illegible] Room

"NOUGHT THAT BREATHE DISHONS."

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

ON THE DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

By the sea-ward sweep of the river's wave,
In the hearts of the free enshrined,
He went to sleep with the mighty and brave;
And left not a rival behind.

In the mild warm light of the summer's sky,
As the sun in the view went down;
He fell as a warrior doomed to die,
From the land of his young renown.

As a cliff he stood, in a stormy clime,
'Mid the strife of the tempest bound;
With his temples bath'd in a light sublime,
That smil'd on the elements round.

On the transmit brow of his bending frame,
Time mov'd with a slow-pad hand;
But he sharpen'd his scythe when the dim glance came,
And number'd his years by his sand.

From the mournful shades that around him spread,
No wus-note sounded his doom;
But where they have gather'd him home with the dead,
Sweet Liberty points to his tomb.

As the white shroud fell o'er his limbs in sleep,
And his funeral dirge was rung,
The voice of his country's grief was deep,
And his death-pall widely flung.

In the far green land where he sank to repose,
As the breeze on the tranquil main,
The bright'ning beams of his fame arose,
With the depth of his country's pain.

They bore him home to his land of fame,
To the soil of his classic clime,
Where his star looks forth with a quenchless flame,
Through the darkening clouds of time. S.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

From the Knickerbocker Magazine for June,

THE VICTIM OF A PROOF-READER.

"Foul murder hath been done—lo! here's the proof!"
OLD PLAY.

"Oh, for the good old times of Typography, when operatives in the art could reader the ancients—when Caxton translated "Ye Seyge of Troye,' from the language of Greece! Would that, in this latter age, when Champollion has deciphered the hieroglyphics of Egypt,—when the spirit of inquiry is every where abroad,—some one might be found, who could continue to shelter from typical aggression a writer for the press!

"I am the victim of a proof-reader. The blunders of others, and not my own, have placed me in a state of boiling skin to purgatory. Ever since I began to shave for a beard, I have been more or less afflicted with the *cacoethes scribendi*,—and I flatter myself that I have not always been unsuccessful in my *writings*. But my *printed* efforts have neither been honorable to my genius, nor grateful to my vanity,—on the contrary, they have been quite the reverse.' I have had the sweetest poems turned into thrice sodden stupidity; sentences in prose, on which I dozed in manuscript, have been perused in a deep perspiration, and with positive loathing, in print. All this has arisen from a conspiracy which seems to have been framed against me, by all the typographical gentlemen of the country. It is true, I write what Mrs. Malaprop might call an 'ineligible hand;' for, to the pitiful minutiæ of crossing t's, and dotting i's, I never could descend. I have often given directions to publishers, that if a word may otherwise 'past finding out,' they could count the marks,—but the plan failed, as have indeed all my plans for *correct habits of* thought before the public. If this narrative shall prove to be correctly printed, it will be the first article from my pen that has ever met with such an issue, and I shall be proportionally pleased.

"I, like all other mortals, I am penetrable to the arrows of Cupid. My heart is not encased with the epidermis of a rhinoceros, or the bull hides of Ajax; consequently, I am what they call in romance, a susceptible person. When I was nineteen, I fell in love, and as I found prose too tame a medium, too staid a drapery for my thoughts, what could I do but express to my fair one my passion in song? She was a beautiful creature,—a delicious arrangement of 'flesh and blood'—a country parson's daughter, with excellent taste and accomplishments. She was fond of poetry, and so was I. This circumstance sent my fancy a wool-gathering, for tropes, figures, and emblems. Young ladies have a passionate admiration for genius, and I determined to show that I was not deficient in that particular: that I belonged of right to those who merited the saying, '*poeta nascitur non fit.*' During the spring of 18—, I was attacked with a perfect incontinence of rhyme. My lady-love was always my theme. But of all my compositions, none satisfied me save the following, which I produced with *great limæ labor*, and studious care. I think poorly enough of it now. Mr. Neale would call it *twaddle* and so do I.

"TO EMILY B——."

"Dear Girl! an angel sure thou art,—
The muse of every spell
Which brings one transport to my heart,
And bids my bosom swell.

"And oh! carnation on thy cheek
Its richest lustre lends;
And thy blue eyes forever speak
A welcome to thy friends.

"Alas! if fate should bid us part,
Life would be cought with me;
A load would rest upon my heart,
Without a smile from thee.

"Where shall I meet a leaf so fair
In Nature's open page?
With thee the beauteous flower compare,
And o'er my grief assuage?

"Forgive, my love, this hasty lay,
And let its numbers be
Sweet monitors, that day by day
Bid thee think of me!"

"This production I sent to the village newspaper. I waited a *long* week, to see it appear. Finally, the important Wednesday arrived. I hastened to the office—but the affair was not published. I glanced with a hurried eye over the damp sheet, and found a notice at last, commencing with three stars, turned up and down. It read thus;

"'The tribute to Emily, by 'J. S.,' is unavoidably postponed until our next, by a press of advertisements, for which we are thankful—since we do that kind of business, as likewise all sorts of job work, on the most reasonable terms,—blanks, cards, handbills, and other legal instruments being executed by me at the shortest notice. Not to digress, however, we would say to 'J. S.,' let him cultivate his talent: he has tremendous powers, but he writes a bad hand. He should make his penmanship like his poetry,—*perfect.*'"

"I had the curiosity to look into the advertising columns to see what envious things of traffic had displaced my lines. There were but three advertisements; a sheriff's sale, a stray cow, and a wife eloped from bed and board. I read the sheriff's notice with that deep interest which these documents usually excite. It discoursed of lands, messuages, and tenements, designated 'by a line, beginning at the northwest corner of Mr. Jenkin's cow house—running thence north seventy-five chains, fourteen links, thence east twenty-nine chains eleven links, to a stake and stones;' and so on, to the end of the chapter.

"Yet the notice filled me with exceedingly great delight. I sent it to Emily: I told her that 'J. S.' was myself, but begged her not to mention it to a third person. She kept her secret as women usually do. In three days it was all over town, that I had a piece, 'that I had made out of my head,' coming forth in the next week's newspapers, addressed to Emily Brinkerhoff.

"Never did seven days roll more slowly round than the weeks interval which followed the foregoing notice, in the publication of the "Elucidator of Freedom and Tocsin of the people." When it *did* finally come out, I sent Emily an affectionate note, with a copy of the paper, assuring her that the poem contained my real sentiments. I determined not to read it myself until I visited her in the evening. By great self-denial, I kept my resolve, and when the young moon arose, bent my steps towards the mansion of my mistress.

"She received me coldly. I was surprised and abashed. 'What is the matter, Em.' I tenderly inquired: 'did you get my billet-doux and the verses to-day?'

"'Yes—they came safe.'

"'Well, how did you like them?'

"'The note was kind and good,—but the verses were foolish, ridiculous nonsense.'

"I was thunderstruck. I asked to see the paper. Emily arose and handed it to me; and sitting down by the vine-clad window, patted her little foot angrily on the floor.

"I opened the Elucidator and Tocsin, and read my poem. Solomon of Jerusalem!—what inhuman butchery—what idiotcy! But I will give the effusion as it was printed, 'and shame the *Devil*.'

TO EMILY B——.

"Dear Girl! an angel sour thou art,—
The mule of *every* spell;
That bray's o'er trumpets to my heart,
And bids my bosom swell.

"And oh! darnation o'er thy cheek
Its rudest blister bends;
And thy blear eyes forever speak
A welcome to thy friends.

"Alas! if fate should bind us fast,
Life would be rough with me;
A toad would rush upon my heart,
Without a smile from thee.

"Where could I meet a lamp so fair
In Nature's open passage!
With thee the barbarous flower compare,
And own my grief a saussage!

"Forgive my bore, this nasty lay,
And let its numbers be
Sweet monitors that drily dry,
Shall bid thee think of me!" J. S.

"When I had read this diabolical mass of stuff over, I flew into an uncontrolable rage. In the blindness of my chagrin, I deprecated the judgment of Miss Emily; thought every body could see the errors, and detect them as readily as I did; and I said to my young friend that she must have been very stupid or inattentive, not to see how the poem *ought* to read. This roused in her bosom 'all the blood of the Brinkerhoffs.' She handed me my hat, and pointed significantly to the door. I went out at the aperture thus indicated, and have never darkened it since. Emily is now the wife of a Connecticut schoolmaster, who blows the pitchpipe and leads the choir on Sunday in her father's church.

"This was my first passion, and my last, except that into which I have been roused every time I sent a piece to be published. Yet I still love to console my dreary bachelorship, by writing, and seeing my thoughts in print,—but I despair of ever seeing them rightly uttered. Fate, in that regard, is against me, and probably always will be,

"JOHN SMITH."

From the Mobile Commercial Register of July 19.

THE FATE OF MRS. ALSTON.

I have for some time observed an article going the rounds of the newspapers, in relation to the mysterious death of Mrs. Alston, the daughter of Col. Aaron Burr, taken from the Alabama Journal.

This article, although true in many particulars, nevertheless, contain several errors. I suppose it grew out of a casual conversation I held in Mr. Smith's Book Store, in Mobile some six months since; and as Mr. Smith was very busy at the moment, several gentlemen being in the store, he probably misunderstood me in my statement. 1st, as to time, and 2ndly, as to the receiving the confessions of the pirate, either personally or as a physician. The article was also wrong in many points, as the statement itself will show. I do not charge any one with *wilful* exaggeration or misstatement, for nothing is more liable to occur, than for a story to undergo trivial modifications, by frequent repetitions from one individual to another.

It is well known under what circumstances Mrs. Alston left South Carolina. Whether she was the only daughter of Col. Burr, I know not; but one thing was evident, never did a father love a daughter, or a daughter a parent, with more fervor and devotion than they did. She quit Carolina and embarked at Charleston, with all her effects, consisting principally of plate, to join him in New York. She sailed, and was heard of no more for years.

It is said, her loss afflicted her father more severely than all his political troubles and adversities. For as before remarked, he loved his daughter.—In his last letter to General Wilkinson, written at the most important crisis of his life, says he, "I shall be on in such a time, and my daughter will soon follow."

The first indication of the nature of Mrs. Alston's death, which had for a long time, excited the painful and anxious feelings of her friends and the community, it is said, was communicated in the confessions of a pirate in the neighborhood of Norfolk, Va., many years since, who stated that the vessel in which she was embarked, was seized off the coast of North Carolina, and that Mrs. Alston's plate being considered valuable, caused the murder of all on board, and the robbery of the vessel. I do not know what degree of credit the report obtained.

Some years after this, another man died in South Alabama; I think it was said to be in Marengo county, who also alluded to the death of Mrs. Alston, in the same manner and under the same circumstances—stating, that he had been a pirate, and concerned in the transaction; and that after the vessel was robbed, she was scuttled.

More recently another has died not very far from Mobile, bearing still stronger testimony in favor of the same horrible transaction.

The pirate who died, and the facts of whose case came into my possession, was by the name of Foster. He was without family, and kept a grog shop. He was taciturn and silent in his disposition. He for some time before his death, grew gradually more intemperate. He often spoke of being a sailor, of having been much at sea, or as the phrase goes, of having "*seen much service.*" He fell sick, and was confined for some time. His brain appeared disordured, and his mind at times haunted by strange impressions. He, on his death bed, confessed to a very worthy and respectable gentleman who stood by him, that he had been a *pirate*, and belonged to a piratical crew, who took the vessel in which Mrs. Alston had embarked. That after the crew and passengers of the captured vessel were all dispatched, she alone remained to be disposed of. Each man expressed an unwillingness to become her executioner. They finally drew lots, to see whose duty it should be to destroy her, that it unfortunately fell upon him. Upon learning her fate, she begged strongly and pathetically for her life; she entreated them to spare her! She told them that she was Mrs. Alston, the daughter of Aaron Burr, who had been Vice President of the United States, and that he was awaiting her in New York, where she was going on to join him, and to console him in his adversity—that he made her walk the plank—which, finding she could not avert, she finally did with great firmness and composure!! He was an illiterate man, and had probably never read any thing on the subject.

For some days previous to his death, he imagined he saw her in his room, and would convulsively point to different parts of the chamber, exclaiming with much earnestness, "There, there she is!" and ask the by-standers if they did not see her. This delusion tormented him as long as he could make himself understood, when he died a most miserable death!

In corroboration of this statement, the testimony of several gentlemen could be mentioned, whose standing and character are of the first order in the community, and whose veracity where known, never has nor never will be questioned, and who know the above statement to be substantially true; but I have no authority for calling them by name. If Col. Burr should yet doubt on the subject, evidence could be adduced, to establish it in any court of justice, which, being a lawyer, he would be obliged to admit.

I do not consider it necessary to be more minute on the subject, unless I should be more formally called on by some one, who has authority or claims for more particular information. Because, as before observed, nothing of the kind can do any good—further developement and discussion can only tend to revive melancholy feelings and unpleasant regrets, which time had measurably buried in oblivion. ALEXANDER JONES, M. D.

Contest of Love and Folly.—The following allegory, from a female pen, is amusing, and the moral is instructive. According to the story, Love and Folly arrived at the same moment, at the gate of Jupiter's palace, to a feast to which he had invited all the deities of Olympus. Folly observing Love just going to step in the hall of the festival, pushes him away, and enters in first. Love is enraged, but Folly insists on her precedency. Love perceiving there was no reasoning with Folly, bends his bow and shoots an arrow; but she baffled his attempt, by rendering herself invisible. In turn, she becomes furious, falls on the boy, tearing out his eyes, and then covers them with a bandage, which could not be taken off. In despair for the loss of his sight, Love implores the assistance of his mother: she tries in vain to undoe the magic fillet, the knots are never to be untied. Venus then presents herself at the feet of Jupiter, to complain of the outrage committed by Folly on her son. Jupiter summons Folly to appear; she replies, that though she has reasons sufficient to justify her conduct, she will not venture to plead her cause, as she is apt to speak too much, or to omit what is material. Folly asks for counsel, and chooses Mercury. Venus selects Apollo to advocate the cause of her son. In a long plea, Apollo demands justice against folly. Seduced by his eloquence, the gods are ready to condemn Folly, without hearing her counsel, Mercury. But Jupiter commands silence, and Mercury replies. His plea is long, and his arguments so plausible, that when he concludes, there is a diversity of opinion; some espousing the cause of Love, and some that of Folly. After trying in vain to make them agree, Jupiter pronounces the following award: "On account of the difficulty and importance of your disputes, and the diversity of your opinions, we have suspended your contest from this day to three times seven times nine centuries. In the mean time, we command you to live amicably together, without injuring one another. Folly shall lead Love, and take the boy whither she pleaseth; and when restored to his sight, sentence shall be pronounced as the fates may direct and compel."

Judge White, the people's candidate, is gaining ground in North Carolina, with unprecedented rapidity. Our information from every quarter is most cheering. Owing to local circumstances, and the artifices of the wire workers of the Regency, some counties which are decidedly for White, have returned Van Buren men to the Legislature; but the people are beginning to open their eyes, and it is the last time they will suffer themselves to be deceived by an interested band of office-holders and office-hunters, who, impudently name themselves "THE DEMOCRATIC." Their presumptuous attempt to dictate to the freemen of the country under this assumed, popular party title, will be spurned by the yeomanry of the country with the spirit and indignation that become an enlightened and independent people. The real Democracy will acknowledge no connexion with such a company of masked and trading politicians. Their over weaning zeal to identify their candidate with Gen. Jackson, and their repeated and flagrant efforts to deceive the people with regard to the true issue in the elections (erroneously placing it upon the Administration and the Bank,) have betrayed their want of candor and sincerity, exposed their cloven foot, and plainly shown that their real object is to promote the ambitious designs of the office-holders' candidate; and there can, therefore, be no more communion with them and Democracy, than that of light with darkness.

MURREL.—"THE LAND PIRATE."

This individual, who has figured so largely in the incipient insurrectionary movements in Mississippi, appears to be a man of no ordinary character. He has been, we understand, for many years past, a resident of Tennessee, where bold and high handed depredations gained for him a conspicuous notoriety, and the cognomination of the "Land Pirate." His detection and conviction, were effected under circumstances full of incident peculiarly striking, and wildly romantic. We give them as they were hastily detailed to us, by a very intelligent and respectable Georgian, who has just returned from the South West. They are as follows:

Murrel had stolen, in Tennessee, several negroes belonging to a Baptist preacher, and a Mr. Stewart, a very enterprising and intelligent young gentleman went in pursuit of him. Stewart had no personal acquaintance with Murrel, but in the pursuit he accidentally fell into his company, when, by some expression which escaped Murrel, Stewart with an admirable tact, drew from him his name; upon which Stewart expressed his high admiration of Murrel's character—telling him, he had heard of his high chivalric exploits, and had long desired to follow so gallant a leader. Murrel, won by Stewart's flattery, and his assumed character of a desperado, confidentially communicated to him the insurrectionary plot, which he and his banditti had then in embryo. Stewart immediately intimated a desire to league himself with the great Chief, which of course, was readily granted. Murrel then informed him, that the head quarters of the band was in Arkansas, and that he was on his way to attend a meeting of the Grand Council, in that Territory, and invited Stewart to accompany him. Stewart readily accepted the invitation; and, upon his arrival with Murrel at their place of designation, was regularly inducted into the great conclave of the conspirators. The mystic signs of the band, such as the grip, countersign, &c., were then made known to Stewart, and the whole plot, in all its details, developed to him.

The grand Council having adjourned, Murrel and Stewart, returned together to Tennessee; when, the latter, being in possession of the facts we have narrated, had Murrel arrested, tried, and sent to the Penitentiary. On his way from Arkansas to Tennessee, Murrel communicated to Stewart the fact—which had probably been overlooked in the Council—of there being twenty or thirty white men in Georgia concerned in the plot.

Our informant tells us, that Mr. Stewart is a young gentleman of great respectability, inflexable firmness, and unbending decision of character—and that his patriotic and gallant conduct, has elicited the gratitude and admiration of the people of Mississippi.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

AN UNWELCOME GUEST.

One day last week, the wife of Mr. John Kean, of this town, was surprised by finding on the floor, close beside an infant, a very large brown adder which had made its way into the room unperceived, there being in the house, at the time, no one but herself and three small children. She immediately seized the fire shovel, and placing it upon his neck kept him a prisoner, till she had sent her little girl near half a mile for assistance, who returned with two women, the only assistance she could procure. During all this time, Mrs. Kean held the snake under her shovel, when the women with an axe severed his head from his body. He measured three feet and a half, and was of the thickness of a man's wrist.—*Hallowell Press.*

AN UGLY ANECDOTE.

I use the word Anecdote, Mr. Editor, in the old sense, as being a "something" as yet unpublished.

Dr. P., who is a very efficient and capable editor of a spirited newspaper in the mining country, was one of the most active and daring soldiers, that strode his horse to meet his savage enemy in the last war with the Sacs and Foxes, which closed about September 1832. Strolling out from the camp early one morning, accompanied by one of his "fellows in arms," they suddenly met three Indians, by whom they were fired upon; luckily for themselves they escaped unhurt. The Doctor's companion quickly brought his rifle to his shoulder, and the unerring aim of the keen eye of the western hunter caused one of their men to kiss his mother earth. They instantly made chase after them, and the Doctor coming near to one raised his pistol, and another "son of nature" was brought to the earth. As he approached his enemy, he observed that though life was still in him, that death was perceptible in his eye. Having no scalping knife himself, he drew the Indian's, and began to execute that which Indians of every tribe perform, after levelling his enemy. Owing to the knife being extremely dull, the ill fated Indian writhed bitterly under the operation; he raised his hand and body to avert his coming fate, and with an awful groan, unusual to the savage, fell back, with his eyes firmly fixed on his conqueror. As the knife still progressed in its operation, he writhed horribly, but the Doctor with a great deal of sang froid, quite coolly remarked, Why did not you keep a sharper knife, the pain would not have been half so great, and with this remark he concluded his work.—*Baltimore Republican.*

From the Middletown (Conn.) Sentinel.

UNCOMMON CIRCUMSTANCES.

The facts communicated in the following notice are believed to be strictly true. The communication is from the parties themselves, one of whom is personally known to us:

Singular Marriage.—In the month of January, 1817, Mr. Henry Rockwell and Esther Niles were united in the bands of matriomony, by the Rev. Mr. West of East Hampton. In October, 1819, business called Mr. Rockwell to Savannah, from which place he intended to return in about six months; but unforeseen circumstances prevented his return until the 4th of the present month, having been absent sixteen years, eight months, and twenty-seven days. During his absence, Mrs. Rockwell obtained a bill of divorce, and was a second time married. With her second husband she lived until his death, which happened the 12th of March, 1831, and from that to the present time she has remained a widow.—On Saturday, the 4th instant, Mr. Rockwell arrived in Chatham, East Hampton Society, and found her that was once his wife, in the same house in which he had left her in the year 1817, and on Thursday afternoon, the 9th instant, they were again united in the bands of matrimony, by the Rev. Mr. Loper, of Middle Haddam. A short but comprehensive address was delivered on the occasion.

Like Noah's dove, that from the ark
Was sent forth all alone,
He found no mate to cheer his heart,
Until he did return.

WOMAN.

Woman, woman!—truely she is a miracle.—Place her amid flowers, foster her as a tender plant, and she is a thing of fancy, waywardness, and something of folly—annoyed by a dew drop, fretted by the touch of a butterfly's wing, ready to faint at the rustle of a beetle. The zephyrs are too rough, the showers too heavy, and she is overpowered by the perfume of a rose-bud. But let real calamity come, rouse her affection, enkindle the fires of her heart, and mark her then. How her heart strengthens itself; how strong is her purpose. Place her in the heat of battle, give her a child, a bird, anything she loves or pities, to protect, and see her, as in a related instance, raising her white arms as a shield, and as her own blood crimsons her upturned forehead; praying for life to protect the helpless. Transplant her into the dark places of the earth, awaken her energies to action, and her breath becomes a healing, her presence a blessing; she disputes, inch by inch, the stride of the stalking pestilence, when man, the strong and brave, shrinks away pale and affrighted. Misfortune daunts her not; she wears away a life of silent endurance, or goes forward with less timidity than to her bridal. In prosperity she is a bud full of imprisoned odors, waiting but for the winds of adversity to scatter them abroad—pure gold, valuable but untried in the furnace. In short, woman is a miracle, a mystery. *Mrs. Ann S. Stephens.*

An Angel Caught.—The Magazine and Advocate says, that while the Mormon Prophet, Jo Smith, was in Ohio, engaged in proselyteing the people to the faith of the "Golden Bible," he sought to give additional solemnity to the Baptismal rite, by affirming that on each occasion an angel would appear on the opposite side of the stream, and there remain until the conclusion of the ceremony. The rite was administered in the evening, in Grand River, near Painesville, not by the prophet in person, but by his disciples. In agreement with the prediction of the prophet, on each occasion, a figure in white, was seen on the opposite bank, and the faith of the faithful was thereby greatly increased. Suspicions, as to the incorporeal nature of the reputed angel, at length induced a company of young men (unbelievers of course) to examine the quality of the ghost, and having secreted themselves, they awaited its arrival. Their expectations were soon realized by its appearance in its customary position, and rushing from their lair, they succeeded in forcing it into the stream, and although its efforts to escape were powerful, they succeeded in bringing it in triumph, to the opposite side of the stream, when, who should this supposed inhabitant of the upper world be, but the Mormon Prophet himself —*Rochester Republican.*

Dick Doleful.—"I paid Captain Chronic a visit one day and entered his room just as Mr. Doleful was leaving it. Doleful sighed audibly, shook his head, muttered "our poor dear friend! and withdrew. This from any other person, I should have construed into a hint that our "poor dear friend, was at his last gasp; but, being acquainted with Dr. Doleful's ways, I approached the captain as usual, shook his hand cordially, and, in a cheerful tone inquired how he was getting on. "Ah, my dear fellow," said he, at the same time slowly lifting his head from the sofa-cushion, "I'm glad to see *you*—it does me good; you look and you speak as if you thought there was some life in me. But that Mr. Doleful—! Here he comes, Sir, three times a day; walks into the room, on tip-toe, as if he thought I had'nt nerve to bear the squeaking of a shoe; touches the tip of one of my fingers, as if a cordial grasp would shatter me to atoms; and says, "well, how d'ye do, Captain?" Then he sits down in that chair; speaks three words in two hours, and those three in a whisper; pulls a long face; squeezes out a tear—his dismal undertaker countenance lowering over me all the while!—I'm not a nervous man, but;"—and he here rose from his sofa, struck a blow on a table which made every article upon it spin, and roared out in a voice loud enough to be heard from stem to stern of his old seventy four, his *Thunderer*:—"I'm not a nervous man; but he sometimes makes me fancy I'm riding in a hearse to my own funeral, with him following as chief mourner!"

A man of the middle class of society at Berlin, lately took it into his head to abandon his occupations and set up for a fortune-teller, and attracted crowds of credulous persons. Among the rest was a female servant, to whom he predicted that she should die on a scaffold. The girl became so depressed that it was remarked by her mistress; who, having extracted the secret, recommended her to try her fortune again, going to the soothsayer disguised as a lady of rank and wealth. The former prediction was repeated. The poor girl now was conscience-struck, and confessed that she had been guilty of infanticide. Upon this the pretended prophet as well as herself was taken into custody, he being suspected of having been privy to the crime.

A fight with the Devil.—A toper in a certain county in Virginia, wending his way home from a groggery after night, sometimes on foot, and sometimes on all fours, was in this last position met, as we suppose, by a wicked goat, who had learned to but, and who made instant fight with the son of Bacchus. After battering the poor fellow to his satisfaction, he was permitted to return to the grogman, with broken head and bloody face, and with the startling declaration that he had "met the devil out there in the old field, and we had a hard fight." "The devil!" enquired the man of grog, "how did he look?" "Why, he was black, and had a great pair of horns." On reviewing the field of battle the following morning, there was found incontestible evidence that fighting had been done by some body.—*Temperance Star.*

Rare Accomplishments.—A gentleman observed to Henry, Prince of Prussia, that it was very rare to find genius, wit, memory, and judgment, united in the same person. "Surely there is nothing astonishing in this," replied the Prince. "Genius takes its daring flight towards heaven—he is the eagle. Wit moves along by fits and starts—he is the grasshopper. Memory marches backwards—he is the crab. Judgment drags along slowly—he is the tortoise. How can you expect that all these animals should move in unison?"

A Yankee Shot.—A good story is told of a major and another Yankee. A Yankee says to a Major, "Can you shoot a rifle, Major?" "Pretty considerable," says he. "I can hit a chip in the air," says the Yankee, "five times out of six shots," The Major replied, "Well I can beat that, I guess, for I can hit one seven times in four shots."—"Well," says the other, "that's enough—we won't waste powder, and I knock under."